

# 5. Education

## 5.1 Education in Graduate Schools

With respect to education of undergraduate and postgraduate students, the divisions and centers of DPRI are cooperating with Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences in Graduate School of Science, Division of Social Informatics in Graduate School of Informatics and Graduate schools of Civil Engineering, Civil Engineering Systems, Global Environment Engineering, Architecture in the Faculty of Engineering. Therefore, most of the professors and associate professors have classes in the undergraduate and postgraduate courses at main campus of Kyoto University, while few research associates have teaching classes.

(note: In 2003, the above graduate schools with asterisks \* in the Faculty of Engineering were reconstructed and the following new divisions were established: Divisions of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering, Urban Management, Urban and Environment Engineering)

The number of subjects in the postgraduate courses provided by the staff members of DPRI during the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002 is about 180. In addition, 14 staff members of DPRI had classes in 14 graduate schools of other universities during the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002, while those numbers were 2 in 2 graduate schools of other universities during the fiscal years of 1996 to 1998, and 8 in 8 graduate schools of other universities during the fiscal years of 1998 to 2000. This may be indicating that reputation of DPRI staff members is becoming higher year by year. Those graduate schools are as follows.

University of British Columbia

National University of Singapore

Graduate School of Science, Osaka City University

Graduate School of Science, Okayama University

Graduate School of Engineering, Kanazawa University

Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Kanazawa University

Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kobe University

Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo

Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo

Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Tokyo Denki University

Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Toyama University

Graduate School of Engineering, Nagoya University

Graduate School of Science and Technology, Niigata University

Graduate School of Engineering, University of Yamanashi

The numbers of master and doctor courses students supervised by the staff members of DPRI during the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002 are listed in Table 5.1.1. Those numbers of master and doctor courses students classified by the affiliated divisions and centers of DPRI are listed in Tables 5.1.2 and 5.1.2, respectively. The number of doctor course students is gradually increasing year by year. The number of master course students increased yearly until the fiscal year of 1999 and thereafter it became almost constant as 90 to 100. Thus, total number of postgraduates has been increasing every year, likely as a result of the university policy which gives priority to the postgraduate course education. The number of overseas postgraduates is obviously increasing, while the number of postgraduates who were sent by their firms or have working experience is almost constant. However, the number of Japanese postgraduates, especially in doctor courses, is not increasing. This seems to be mainly due to the shortage of employment opportunities after finishing the doctor course, in addition to the difficulty of obtaining good scholarship during the course study.

The numbers of professors and associate professors are 36 and 32, respectively, at the end of the fiscal year of 2002. As a result, the number of postgraduates per supervisor (who is professor or associate professor) is 2.8. This number is larger than that of 2.1 in the fiscal year of 2000 but still not large enough.

The numbers of staff members of DPRI who worked as the chief examiner of doctoral theses are 7 in 2000 and 11 in 2001, respectively. The numbers of postgraduates who obtained the master degrees in 2000 and 2001 are 43 and 38, respectively, as listed in Table 5.1.4.

There were a lot of varieties in job opportunities for postgraduates during last three years but only 7 postgraduates could find a university position as a lecturer or a researcher. The number of postgraduates who could find a permanent position in a university is gradually decreasing while fixed term positions are increasing like COE research positions. Hence, it may be said that it is becoming hard to find a stable or permanent position for postgraduates.

The main problem in DPRI is how to get an adequate number of postgraduates. To solve this problem, there are several proposals such as preparation of our own scholarship to encourage postgraduates. Another proposal is to establish

our own enrolment system for postgraduate courses, while it may be difficult to achieve from the viewpoint of favorable integration of undergraduate and postgraduate studies.

**Table 5.1.1 Graduate students enrollment**

fiscal year	H12(2000)			H13(2001)			H14(2002)		
	foreign	part-time working	others	foreign	part-time working	others	foreign	part-time working	others
doctor	15	5	33	18	6	35	25	6	42
master	3	0	87	7	1	82	11	1	88
total	18	5	120	25	7	117	36	7	130
	143			149			173		

**Table 5.1.2 Graduate Students Enrollment (Doctor)**

Research Divisions and Research Centers	Research Sections	Fiscal Year H12 (2000)				Fiscal Year H13 (2001)				Fiscal Year H14 (2002)			
		Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	Total	Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	Total	Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	Total
Research Division of Integrated Management of Disaster Risk	Regional Disaster Risk Management	1			2	2			2	1			1
	Infrastructure and Logistics								1				2
	Safety Control of Urban Space				2				1				2
	Environmental Disaster Mitigation				1				1				2
Research Division of Earthquake Disaster Prevention	Strong motion Seismology				2	2			5	5			4
	Dynamics of Foundation Structures		1		1	1	2		2	2			4
	Structural Dynamics												
	Earthquake Resistant Structures		1		1				2		2		4
Research Division of Geo-Disasters	Geotechnics	2	2		4		1		1	1	1		2
	Mountain Disaster				2				2				
	Slope Conservation								1				1
Research Division of Fluvial and Marine Disasters	Sedimentation Disaster		1		1		1		1				
	Flood Disaster				1	1	1		2	1	2	1	5
	Urban Flood Control				1				1				
	Coastal and Offshore Disaster	2	2		4	1	1		2	1	1		2
Research Division of Atmospheric Disasters	Applied Climatology				2				2	1			3
	Severe Storms								2				2
Research Center for Disaster Environment	Wind Resistant Structure				1				1		1		1
	Hydroscience and Hydraulic Engineering				2	1			3	1			4
	Sedimentation, Landslide and Waterfront Geotechnics				2				1		2		3
	Meteorological and Coastal Hazard and Environment				1						1		1
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	Seismotectonics				2				2				4
	Earthquake Source Mechanism				1				2				2
	Crustal Movements												
	Seismic Activity Studies				1				1				2
	Earthquake Prediction Observations				2				4				4
	Earthquake Prediction Information Processing				1				2				2
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	Sakurajima Volcanological Observatory				1							1	1
Water Resources Research Center	Global Hydrology				1				1				1
	Urban and Regional Hydrology								1				1
	Water Resources System Planning				1	1			1	1			2
Research Center for Disaster Reduction System	Preparedness and Societal Reactions				1	2			1	2			3
	Information and Intelligence				2				2				2
	Urban Design and Planning												1
Research Center on Landslides	Land Slides		1		2		2		4		2		2
Total		6	8	7	55	8	11	7	22	9	14	14	32

**Table 5.1.3 Graduate Students Enrollment (Master)**

Research Divisions and Research Centers	Research Sections	Fiscal Year H12 (2008)				Fiscal Year H13 (2009)				Fiscal Year H14 (2010)			
		Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	total	Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	total	Part-time working	Foreign (general)	Foreign (special)	total
Research Division of Integrated Management of Disaster Risk	Regional Disaster Risk Management				3				3		1		4
	Infrastructure and Logistics				3				3				3
	Safety Control of Urban Space				1				1				1
	Environmental Disaster Mitigation				2				2				2
Research Division of Earthquake Disaster Prevention	Strong motion Seismology				3				3				3
	Dynamics of Foundation Structures				7				7				7
	Structural Dynamic Earthquake Resistant Structures				1				1		1		2
Research Division of Geo-Disasters	Geotechnics				4				4				4
	Mountain Disaster				4				4				4
	Slope Conservation				1				1				1
Research Division of Fluvial and Marine Disasters	Sedimentation Disaster				2				2				2
	Flood Disaster				2	1		1	3				3
	Urban Flood Control Coastal and Offshore Disaster				4				4				4
Research Division of Atmospheric Disasters	Applied Climatology				2				2				2
	Severe Storms				5				5				5
Research Center for Disaster Environment	Wind Resistant Structure				1				1				1
	Hydroscience and Hydraulic Engineering				2				2				2
	Sedimentation, Landslide and Waterfront Geoboarder Meteorological and Coastal Hazard and Environment				1			1	2		1		3
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	Seismotectonics				1				1				1
	Earthquake Source Mechanism				2				2				2
	Crustal Movements				1				1				1
	Seismic Activity Studies				6				6				6
	Earthquake Prediction Observations				2				2				2
	Earthquake Prediction Information Processing				2				2				2
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	Sakurajima Volcanological Observatory				2		2		2		2		4
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	Global Hydrology				7				7				7
	Urban and Regional Hydrology				3				3				3
	Water Resources System Planning				1			2	3			1	4
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	Preparedness and Societal Reactions				1				1				1
	Information and Intelligence				3				3				3
	Urban Design and Planning				2				2				2
Research Center on Landslides	Landslides				4		1		5		2		7

**Table 5.1.4 Master Course Completion Students**

Research Divisions and Research Centers	Research Sections	Fiscal Year H12 (2000)	Fiscal Year H13 (2001)	Fiscal Year H14 (2002)
Research Division of Integrated Management of Disaster Risk	Regional Disaster Risk Management	1	1	
	Infrastructure and Logistics	2	0	
	Safety Control of Urban Space	1	0	
	Environmental Disaster Mitigation	1	1	
Research Division of Earthquake Disaster Prevention	Strong motion Seismology	2	0	1
	Dynamics of Foundation Structures	4	3	2
	Structural Dynamics	0	0	1
	Earthquake Resistant Structures	1	0	1
Research Division of Geo-Disasters	Geotechnics	2	1	
	Mountain Disaster	2	1	
	Slope Conservation	1	0	
Research Division of Fluvial and Marine Disasters	Sedimentation Disaster	0	2	0
	Flood Disaster	0	1	4
	Urban Flood Control	3	1	3
	Coastal and Offshore Disaster	3	1	4
Research Division of Atmospheric Disasters	Applied Climatology	1	1	1
	Severe Storms	2	3	2
	Wind Resistant Structure	0	0	1
Research Center for Disaster Environment	Hydroscience and Hydraulic Engineering	1	0	0
	Sedimentation, Landslide and Waterfront Geohazards	0	3	0
	Meteorological and Coastal Hazard and Environment	2	1	0
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	Seismotectonics	0	1	0
	Earthquake Source Mechanism	1	0	1
	Crustal Movements	0	0	1
	Seismic Activity Studies	2	4	1
	Earthquake Prediction Observations	1	1	0
	Earthquake Prediction Information Processing	1	1	1
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	Sakurajima Volcanological Observatory	1	1	2
Water Resources Research Center	Global Hydrology	3	3	2
	Urban and Regional Hydrology	2	1	1
	Water Resources Systems Planning	2	3	2
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	Preparedness and Societal Reactions	0	0	
	Information and Intelligence	0	0	
	Urban Design and Planning	1	2	
Research Center on Landslides	Land Slides	1	2	
total		44	39	31

## 5.2 Education of Undergraduate Students

Faculty members of Disaster Prevention Research Institute take part in the education of undergraduate students in the academic courses of Faculty of Integrated Human Studies (1%), Faculty of Science (10%), and Faculty of Engineering (40%) as well as the academic course common to all the faculties (1%).

The courses offered are primarily with respect to natural disasters. Small class courses on seismic hazards and environments began in 2001.

The education of undergraduate students at other universities increased from 57 courses in 2002 to 65 in

2003. In particular, education in foreign countries increased in numbers. This trend is expected to increase the general awareness of natural hazards and the number of students who will engage in the research activities of natural hazards.

Number of undergraduate students who chose the graduate research subject in natural hazards for the bachelor's degree was 46 in 2002 and 53 in 2003, and basically remained the same as before. Continuing efforts are required to improve this situation in cooperation with the faculties.

**Table 5.2.1 Lectures and Seminars for Undergraduates**

Research Divisions and Research Centers	Fiscal Year H12 (2000)	Fiscal Year H13 (2001)	Fiscal Year H14 (2002)
Research Division of Integrated Management of Disaster Risk	14	11	12
Research Division of Earthquake Disaster Prevention	8	9	13
Research Division of Geo-Disasters	8	8	7
Research Division of Fluvial and Marine Disasters	9	10	17
Research Division of Atmospheric Disasters	2	5	5
Research Center for Disaster Environment	7	7	8
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	5	6	7
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	1	1	2
Water Resources Research Center	5	5	8
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	3	4	4
Research Center on Landslides	-	-	-
Total	62	66	83

## 5.3 Education for part-time working students

The education for part-time working students in DPRI is conducted by research guidance to part-time working graduate students. We also accept research students and research fellows.

Part-time working students are defined as PhD students retaining their profession in other educational, research institution, or private companies etc. during their PhD education period. Number of part-time students in DPRI is 5 in the academic year of 2000, 7 in '01, and 7 in '01 as shown in Table 5.2.3. They are all belonging to Faculty of Engineering. Although we think the position of part-time working students is very attractive, the number of students increases only slightly after '00. This system have also many advantages to DPRI since we can respond to the public requirement by sending working students again into society with added knowledge and ability of decision making for the disaster prevention through the reeducation on natural disaster sciences in DPRI. Thus, we think it is necessary to promote information transfer to public related to this system.

As shown in Table. 5.4.1, research students/fellows are accepted in all schools and research institutes of Kyoto University for education of part-time working students. The number of research students/fellows in DPRI in each academic year after 2000 is as follows: 10, 12, 6 for research students, and 1, 3, 4 for research fellows. Research students have increased in '00 and '01, but decreased in '02. The number of research fellows has increased during this period although the number is very few. We also have to notice that this research student/fellow system is not necessarily utilized following its original purposes since research student/fellow includes PhD students staying the course in excess years and graduate students leaving school. The number of requested researches in each academic year after 2000 is very few, and 1, 0, 1, respectively.

Taking account of the transition to Agency of Japanese National Universities scheduled in 2004, we think the education for part-time working students should be a main educational activity in DPRI, and we should expand the system of part-time working students and information transfer to public related to this system. On the other hand, we should also deal with the employment problems of part-time working students after the termination of the education, which was already pointed

out in DPRI Review Report in 1993.

In addition to the research student/fellow system, educational outreach programs for the public are also comprised in the continuing education. We conduct several extension classes and the annual lecture meeting as educational outreach programs. The number of extension classes and lectures done by DPRI staff members are 194 after the academic year of 2000 except for ones presented by DPRI as shown in Table 5.3.1. The number is steadily increasing in recent years. The number of staffs involving this activity is also gradually increasing as opposed to the remark in the previous DPRI Review Report on the fewness of the involved staffs.

These extension activities are held for many purposes, such as lecture meeting by local public entity, training and seminar by educational institution and academic society, debrief session of surveillance, symposium, and forum, etc. Taking account of characteristic of the natural disaster science and disaster prevention science, we should expand the continuing education system for the following two major aims.

One is to train experts with the advanced and extended knowledge on the natural disaster science as well as the leadership for disaster prevention and mitigation activities. The other aim is to provide the public with the information on the natural disaster science covering from the fundamentals to the latest research development for making a right decision in the event of a disaster. For the former aim, DPRI provides the above mentioned education system for part-time working students, and always tries to make an effective improvement on this system to facilitate re-education for disaster-prevention administrator of the national and local public entity. For the latter aim, we are involved with the education in elementary, junior high, and senior high schools and the teacher training as shown in Table5.4.3: 12 classes have been held by DPRI staffs in the academic year of 2000-2002. The number of class has much increased compared with 3 classes in 1998-1999. This is a significant achievement. Moreover, associated with the adoption of the DPRI 21st Century COE Program in January 2003, we are now regularly organizing DPRI Forum at Kyoto and Tokyo for the public. All the DPRI staffs have obligation to make presentations twice a year in this DPRI Forum.

**Table 5.3.1 Lectures and Seminars Open to the Public**

Research Divisions and Research Centers	total
Research Division Division of Integrated Management of Disaster Risk	19
Research Division of Earthquake Disaster Prevention	22
Research Division of Geo-Disasters	28
Research Division of Fluvial and Marine Disasters	15
Research Division of Atmospheric Disasters	6
Research Center for Disaster Environment	36
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	28
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	12
Water Resources Research Center	12
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	11
Research Center on Landslides	9
Total	198

## 5.4 Education for Overseas Students

The numbers of overseas postgraduates in DPRI are increasing year after year as 18, 25 and 36 for the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002, respectively. The corresponding ratios of them to the total number of students in DPRI are also increasing as 12.6%, 16.8% and 20.8%, respectively. This may be indicating a certain improvement of education for overseas students in DPRI. It is notable that two native speakers of English were employed as professors of DPRI in 2002 and the number of lectures/seminars in English is gradually increasing not only for overseas students but also for Japanese students. DPRI is trying to give students more opportunities for improvement of communication using English.

The countries from which overseas students came are listed in Table 5.5.1. It can be seen that overseas students are not only from Asia but also from Africa, Europe, South America and Oceania. This may be attributed to the high activities of DPRI as COE of disaster mitigation research. Moreover, since the number of students from Indonesia, Korea and China is so significant, DPRI may need to act as the center of technology transfer in East and South Asia for

disaster mitigation.

One of the current problems for giving overseas students admission to DPRI is that there is no systematic treatment to make them adjust Japanese life in prompt and comfortable manner. The solution of that problem normally relies on the individual efforts made by the students and their research supervisors. Another problem is how to financially support overseas students who have no scholarship or sponsors.

The lectures and seminars for overseas people given by the staff members of DPRI are listed in Table 5.5.2. The number of them reaches to 68 (including 50 given in foreign countries) during the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002. The number of DPRI staff members who worked as examiners of overseas doctoral theses increased from 3 to 15 during the fiscal years of 2000 to 2002, respectively.

As a conclusion, the education for overseas students has been significantly improved in DPRI but further efforts are to be made not only for quantitative but qualitative improvement of the international relationships and education.



**Table 5.4.1 Countries from which Overseas Students come**

Integrated Management for Disaster Risk	The Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Earthquake Disaster Prevention	The People's Republic of China, The Republic Korea, Romania, Republic of Peru, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Costa Rica
Research Division of Geo-disasters	The People's Republic of China, The Republic Korea, Romania, The Republic of Indonesia, Federal Republic of Nigeria , Russian Federation, Portuguese Republic
Fluvial and Marine Disasters	The People's Republic of China, The Republic Korea, United Republic of Tanzania, Kingdom of Nepal, The Republic of Indonesia, People's Republic of Bangladesh, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Taiwan
Research Center for Disaster Environment	The People's Republic of China, The Republic of Indonesia
Research Center for Earthquake Prediction	The Republic Korea, Romania,, The Republic of the Philippines, Taiwan, Arab Republic of Egypt, The Republic of Indonesia, German Federal Republic
Sakurajima Volcano Research Center	The Republic of Indonesia
Water Resources Research Center	The Republic Korea, The Federative Republic of Brazil, Commonwealth of Australia, Palestine
Research Center for Disaster Reduction Systems	The Republic Korea
Landslide Section of Geo-Disaster Division (* Currently Research Centre on Landslides)	The People's Republic of China, The Republic Korea, Slovak Republic, Romania, The Republic of Indonesia, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Russian Federation, Portuguese Republic, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

**Table 5.4.2 Lectures for overseas students**

Presenter	University (country)	Year	Title
Norio Okada	Vienna(Austria)	2001	Integrated Disaster Risk Management
Norio Okada	JICA training course	2000	Environmental Risk Management
Norio Okada	JICA training course	2001	Integrated Urban Disaster Risk Management
Kojiro Irikura	JICA training course	2001	Training course at International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Building Research Institute
Kojiro Irikura	Erice, Italy	2001	Invited lecture at 18th symposium of the international school of Geophysics: Advances in Assessment of Earthquake and volcanic hazards EMCSC, Erice, Sicily, 5-15 July 2001
Tadanobu Sato	Peking University, China	2000	Recent topics of earthquakes engineering
Hitoshi Tanaka	International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering, Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction		Seismic Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures
Masayoshi Nakashima	Pavia University, Italy	2002	Seismic analysis and design of steel building structures
Masayoshi Nakashima	National Taiwan University	2000	Evolution of seismic design of steel building structures
Masayoshi Nakashima	University of Trento, Italy	2002	Earthquake response simulations using hybrid testing techniques
Masayoshi Nakashima	Bauhaus University of Weimar, Germany	2002	Seismic safety of base-isolated buildings
Keiichiro Suita	Kyoto University, Japan	2001	A short history of progress in ductile steel moment connections
Sawada, S.	Drexel University(U.S.A.)	2002	Analysis of phase characteristics of path effects on seismic ground motion based on ray theory
Sawada, S.	Cornell University(U.S.A.)	2002	Damage to buildings in Adapazari city during the 1999 Kocaeli, Turkey earthquake and geotechnical setting
Riki Honda	Drexel University(U.S.A.)	2002	Wave propagation analysis considering the uncertainty - by spectral stochastic FEM and BEM -
Masashi Kamon	Kasetaat University (Thailand)	2000	Ground improvement
Susumu Iai	Seoul University(Korea)	2000	Seismic analysis and performance of port structures
Susumu Iai	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki(Greece)	2000	Seismic performance design of port structures
Susumu Iai	Institution of Civil Engineers (U.K.)	2002	Seismic design of port structures-International Guidelines-Overview
Mamoru Mimura	National University of Singapore(Singapore)	2000	Long-term settlement of the reclaimed marine foundation at Kansai International Airport
Mamoru Mimura	Housing Development Board (Singapore)	2001	Applicability of RI-CPT for the large-scale reclamation in Singapore
Masahiro Chigira	Kebansan University(Malaysia)	2001	Disastrous shallow landslides of granite and ignimbrite in Japan

Kaoru Takara	Department of Civil Engineering, Chungnam National University, Korea	2001	GIS and Flood runoff modeling
Kazuya Inoue	Tsinghua University (China)	2001	An inundation flow model in urban area
Kazuya Inoue	National Disaster Prevention Institute, National Construction Technology Institute (Korea)	2002	Several Problems on Urban Flood
Tomotsuka Takayama	NanJing Hydraulic Research Institute, (People's Republic of China)	2000	On probabilistic design, Special Seminar
Tomotsuka Takayama	Hohai University, (People's Republic of China)	2000	Computation of random wave transformation, Special Seminar
Tomotsuka Takayama	Ocean Univ. of Qingdao (People's Republic of China )	2000	Computation of random wave transformation, Special Seminar
Tomotsuka Takayama	Ocean Univ. of Qingdao(People's Republic of China )	2002	Statistical characteristics of damaged coastal structures, Special Seminar
			Present numerical simulations of storm surge and their problems to solve, Special Seminar
Yasuto Tachikawa	Department of Civil Engineering, Chungnam National University, Korea	2001	GIS and Flood runoff modeling
Yasuto Tachikawa	The Twelfth IHP (International Hydrological Programme) Training Course, UNESCO, DPRI. Kyoto Univ. (Japan)	2003	Catchment hydrology and flood runoff prediction
Keiichi Toda	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Bangladesh)	2000-2001	Numerical simulation analysis on water related disaster phenomena
Hajime Mase	Ocean Univ. of Qingdao (People's Republic of China )	2002	Marine System Engineering
Hajime Mase	Univ. of Notingham (United Kingdom)	2002	Analysis of Mach Reflection
Hajime Mase	Univ. of Liverpool (United Kingdom)	2002	Analysis of Mach Reflection
Hiromasa Ueda (Prof.)		1998-2002	Transport and diffusion of Air Pollutants and Numerical model of Air Pollution and Acid rain
Hiromasa Ueda (Prof.)	Charles Univ. (Czech)	1998-2002	Numerical modeling of transport, diffusion, chemistry and deposition of air pollutants
Hiromasa Ueda (Prof.)	Kahrlsruhe Atomic Energy Research Inst. (Germany)	2000-2002	Turbulence structure and transport processes in stratified flows
Hajime NAKAGAWA	JICA Training Programme (Osaka International Center)	2001, 2002	JICA Construction Management Course: 'SABO WORKS'
Hajime NAKAGAWA	Tribhuvan University (Nepal)	2001	Water Induced Hazard I, Disaster Mitigation Management
Hajime NAKAGAWA	National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia (Malaysia)	2002	Training for Measurement and Analysis in the Physical Sediment Hydraulic Model
Hideo SEKIGUCHI	University of Stuttgart (Germany)	2001	The dynamics of marine granular systems
Hideo SEKIGUCHI	Griffith University (Australia)	2001	Wave-induced liquefaction of sand beds
Taisuke ISHIGAKI	Loughborough University (UK)	2000	Structure of Flow in Open Channel-Visualization & Measurements-
Taiichi HAYASHI	Johns Hopkins University (USA)	2000	Structure of Atmospheric Surface Layer
Taiichi HAYASHI	Indian Tropical Institute of Technology (India)	2000	Diurnal Variation of Rainfall in the Summer Monsoon in South Asia

Taiichi HAYASHI	Bangladesh Meteorological Department (Bangladesh)	2001	Mesoscale Severe Storm and Tornado in Bangladesh
Takao YAMASHITA	Kwandong University (ROK)	2001-2002	Invited Lecture on Beach Preservation in West Coast of ROK
Takao YAMASHITA	Sungkyunkwan University (ROK)	2001	Invited Lecture on Coastal Preservation Studies in DPRI, Kyoto University
Takao YAMASHITA	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Indonesia)	2002	Invited Lecture on Coastal Disaster Prevention
MORI James Jiro	Building Research Institute	2000	Real time Seismic Information
MORI James Jiro	Building Research Institute	2000	1999 Chichi Taiwan Earthquake
MORI James Jiro	Building Research Institute	2001	2000 Tottori-ken Earthquake
MORI James Jiro	Building Research Institute	2001	2001 West India Earthquake
Kiyoshi ITO	Chinese researchers (DPRI)	2003	Crustal structure and seismic activity
Bogdan ENESCU	Chinese researchers (DPRI)	2003	Crustal structure and seismic activity
Kiyoshi ITO	Chinese researchers (DPRI)	2002	Outline of the earthquake prediction research in Japan
Bogdan ENESCU	Building Research Institute (IISEE)	2003	Statistics for seismic activity
Kunihiko WATANABE	Jilin Seismological Bureau (CHINA)	2002	On the seismic activity and active faults in western Japan
Hiroshi KATAO	Building Research Institute	2001	Lecture on Global Seismology
Shiro OHMI	Chinese researchers (DPRI)	2003	Operation of the Regional Seismic Network and its Data Processing
Kazuhiro Ishihara	Tokyo International Center, JICA	2000	Volcanology and Sabo Engineering Course, JICA "Volcano Observation at Sakurajima"
Kazuhiro Ishihara	Tokyo International Center, JICA	2000	Volcanology and Sabo Engineering Course, JICA "Ground Deformation"
Masato Iguchi	Tokyo International Center, JICA	2000	Volcanology and Sabo Engineering Course, JICA "Hazard map"
Masato Iguchi	Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia)	2000	Ground deformations at Sakurajima and Guntur volcanoes
Masato Iguchi	Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia)	2001	Source mechanisms of volcanic earthquakes
Taro Oka	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Bangladesh)	2000	Heavy Rainfall Runoff Analysis
Taro Oka	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Bangladesh)	2001	Numerical Simulation of Inundation in Low-lying Area
Taro Oka	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (Bangladesh)	2002	Flood and its Countermeasures
Kawata Y.	JICA (Japan)	2000-02	
Kawata Y.	JICA (Japan)	1998-2000	
Kyoji Sassa	JICA Training Programme (Uzbekistan)	2002	Training for landslide investigation suitable for Uzbekistan
Hiroshi Fukuoka	JICA Training Programme (Taiwan)	2000	Explanation of the instruments and achievements of the Landslide Geotechnical Simulator
Hiroshi Fukuoka	JICA Training Programme (Uzbekistan)	2002	Landslide investigation methodology